

# Centra (2013)

Hans Roels

Piccolo, Clarinet, Violin, Viola, Cello, Piano &  
Marimba

*for the Spectra Ensemble*

# Centra - Remarks

The piccolo is placed at a distance from the piano, violin and viola. Even an invisible place (for the audience) is possible, as long as the piccolo sounds very soft and 'lontano'.

The piano has a central role and should preferably be placed in the center and front of the stage.

The marimba and clarinet may be placed at a further distance from the piano, violin and viola.

Most cues to synchronize the ensemble start from the piano part. The piano part plays continuously in the same tempo (with a short exception on page 12) throughout the whole piece. The cues are indicated by thick lines and arrows. A smaller dotted arrow means that a performer continues to play in his/her own tempo when moving on to the next page.

## **Piccolo**

The U (from page 9 on) stands for a short (glissando) bend, with a pitch range no more than a semitone.

## **Clarinet**

The indication 'beat on tube' (on pages 4 and 9) stands for beating with the hand on a tube to obtain a low, percussion-like sound. A bass clarinet (without mouth piece) or a cardboard tube can be used. Try to produce a different pitch (compared to page 4) when reproducing the effect on page 9.

## **Violin**

The notation on page 4 and 5 stands for glissando on the E string in the highest pitch range of the violin. Try to produce a clear pitch and a homogeneous glissando.

## **Cello**

In the second half of Centra the cello is played by beating/bouncing with a percussion stick (with a soft head) on the strings. The normal note heads stand for exact pitches, the small ones for less exact pitches. Notes without heads in a (glissando) line stand for less exact pitches in a glissando.

If convenient, the scordatura (of the lowest C string) on page 14 can be executed much earlier, for example during page 9 and 10.

## **Marimba**

The marimba may be muted (for example, by a piece of cloth or foam) after the first ensemble fragment on page 1. There is more than one minute time to mute the marimba.

# Centra

H. Roels

♩ = 60 >VI-Vla-Cl-M 5"

Piano

>Picc 2"

Detailed description: This is a piano score for the first system of the piece 'Centra'. It is in 4/4 time with a tempo of 60 beats per minute. The score is written for piano, with a dynamic range from *mp* to *pp*. The music features a complex texture with multiple voices. A specific instruction '>VI-Vla-Cl-M 5"' is placed above the staff, and '>Picc 2"' is placed above a later section. There are two arrows: one pointing from the piano part down to the woodwind parts, and another pointing from the right side of the piano part towards the right.

Start 5" after f#-a-c# chord in piano

VERY FAST ♩ = 126-136

Cl

Vla

M

Detailed description: This block shows the woodwind parts for the second system. It includes parts for Clarinet (Cl), Viola (Vla), and Mellophone (M). The tempo is marked 'VERY FAST' at 126-136 beats per minute. Each part features a triplet of eighth notes. The dynamics are *mp* for the Clarinet and Viola, and *mf* for the Mellophone. The parts are written in treble clef for Cl and M, and bass clef for Vla.

VERY SLOW ♩ = 48 (own tempo until the end)

Piccolo

8  
gliss.  
(ppp)

Pno.

8va  
p  
p  
>Vcl 7" (> Cl, Vla)

Start 7" after a-c# chord in piano  
SLOW ♩ = 51 or ♩ = 102

Cl  
p  
6

Vln  
p

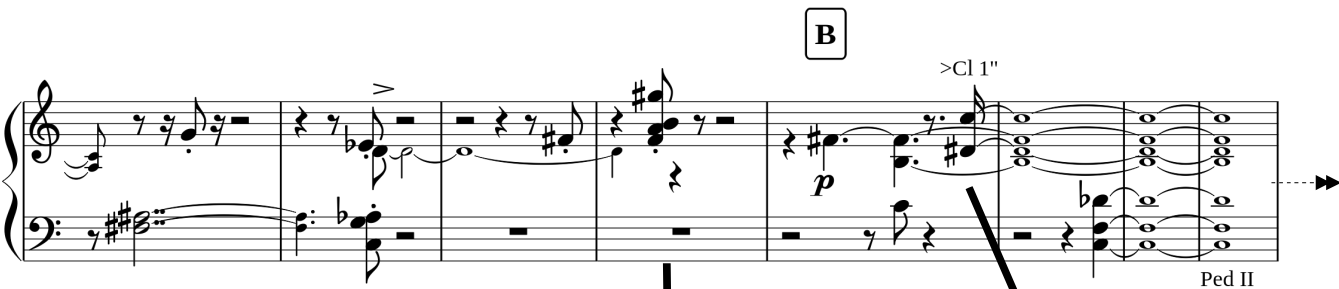
Vla  
pp

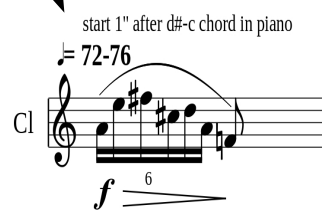
Vlc  
pizz. (followed by LH only)  
f p

M  
pp

bass marimba or any (low) percussion instrument playing F very softly

-----> Picc.  Musical notation for Piccolo, starting at measure 8. It features a melodic line with a slur over the first four notes and a fermata over the fifth note. A box labeled (20'') is positioned above the staff.

-----> Pno.  Musical notation for Piano, starting at measure 8. It includes a box labeled B above the staff. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, marked with >Cl 1''. The left hand has a bass line with a slur and a fermata. Dynamics include p and Ped II. A dashed arrow points to the right.

start 1'' after d#-c chord in piano  
= 72-76  
Cl  Musical notation for Clarinet, showing a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. Dynamics include f and a fingering of 6.

----->  Musical notation for M, showing a bass line with a slur and a fermata. Dynamics include pp.

Picc. <sup>8</sup>

Start 2" after G in piano

Pno.

>Cl 7"      >Fl 2"      C      >Vl 2"

Start 7" after Bes in piano

Cl  $\text{♩} = 60-64$  beat on tube

M  $\text{♩} = 72$  start 1" after 'beating' on tube by the clarinet player

very soft mallet

start 2" after f (preceded by staccato chord) in piano

$\text{♩} = 56-60$

Vln. BRIDGE

FINGERBOARD

-----> Picc.

Musical notation for Piccolo (Picc.) in treble clef, starting at measure 8. The notation includes a half note with a sharp sign, followed by a quarter rest, and then a series of eighth notes with sharp signs.

-----> Pno.

**D** >VI 4"

>VI-  
Vla-  
Vcl-  
Cl 2"

Musical notation for Piano (Pno.) in grand staff. The score includes dynamic markings *p* and *pp*, and a *Ped* marking. A box labeled **D** is placed above the staff with the annotation ">VI 4\"". To the right, a list of instruments is shown: >VI-, Vla-, Vcl-, and Cl 2\"".

start 4" after B-G motive in piano

$\text{♩} = 56-60$

BR.  
Vln.  
FB.

*pp*

Musical notation for Violins (Vln.) in treble clef, showing a rhythmic pattern with 'x' marks above the notes. The tempo is indicated as  $\text{♩} = 56-60$ . The dynamic is *pp*. The notation is labeled with BR., Vln., and FB.

Picc. (20'') start 2'' after low Bb in piano (ppp) >Picc 2''

Pno. Ped II mp pp

Start 2'' after A-B chord in piano  
SLOW ♩ = 52-56

Cl ppp < p ppp

Vla ppp con sord.

Vlc pp con sord. ppp

M ppp

Vln Start 2'' after low Eb in cello = 72 p Start after low G in cello pp



-----> Picc. E

Musical notation for Piccolo (Picc.) in treble clef. It features a melodic line with slurs and accents, starting with a boxed 'E' above the first measure. The notation includes various note values and rests.

E >Cl-Vcl (> M)

-----> Pno.

Musical notation for Piano (Pno.) in bass clef. It includes a right-hand part with triplets and a left-hand part with triplets and a 'Ped II' marking. Dynamics include *pp* and *ppp*. An arrow points from the first triplet in the right hand to the text 'Start after a-f# motive in piano'.

Start after a-f# motive in piano  
♩ = 88 *molto ritenuto*

Cl *ppp* *molto ritenuto*

Vla *pp* *molto ritenuto*

Vlc *pp* *pizz. harmonics*

Musical notation for Clarinet (Cl), Viola (Vla), and Violoncello (Vlc). The Clarinet part is in treble clef with *ppp* and *molto ritenuto*. The Viola part is in alto clef with *pp* and *molto ritenuto*. The Cello part is in bass clef with *pp* and *pizz. harmonics*.

Start 2" after high A (harmonic) in cello  
♩ = 112-116

M

Musical notation for M in bass clef, consisting of a series of chords. Dynamics include *ppp*.

Picc. 4''  
after the  
flute has  
ended

Pno. >M

Vln. *pizz.* **pp** *pizz.* **pp**

Vla. *pizz.* **pp** *pizz.* **pp**

$\text{♩} = 68$  start immediately after low c# in piano

M **ppp**  
very soft mallet

Picc.  $\overset{8}{\text{trill}}$  (25'') Start 1'' after g# chord in piano

Pno.  $\overset{F}{>M}$  *mp* *p* *mp* *p* *>Cl* *>Picc 1''*

Vln. *arco* *pp* *pp*

Vla. *arco* *pp* *pp*

start 6'' after a-f# in piano  $\text{♩} = 60-64$   
*Cl* *beat on tube* *mf*

$\text{♩} = 128-132$  *8va* *f*

$\text{♩} = 84$  *ppp*

$\text{♩} = 68$  start after a-f# chord in piano  
*M* *very soft mallet* *ppp*

*M*

*M*

*M*

*M*

Picc. Musical notation for Piccolo, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The staff contains several measures of music, including notes with accents and slurs.

**G**  
>M, Vcl

Pno. Musical notation for Piano, showing a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music is mostly rests, with a single note in the treble clef marked with an accent and the dynamic *mp*.

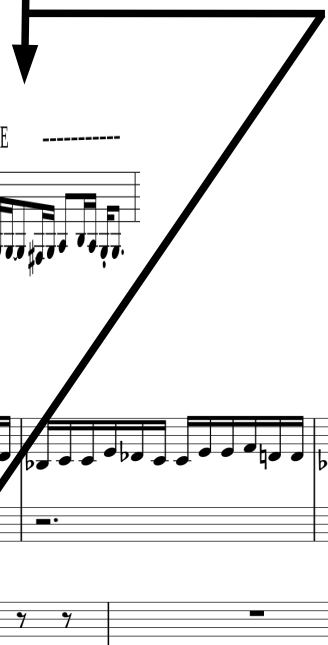
Cl Musical notation for Clarinet, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The staff contains a complex, fast-moving melodic line with many slurs and ties.

stop immediately if piano plays a single note E

M Musical notation for Music, showing a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music consists of rhythmic patterns and rests.

M Musical notation for Music, showing a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music consists of rhythmic patterns and rests.

stop immediately if piano plays a single note E



8

Picc. *U*

Pno. *>Vlc* *p* *A bit faster* *♩ = 68*

Vln. *>M* *pizz.*

Vla. *pp* *pizz.* *pp*

Vlc. *♩ = 68* *start immediately after the piano plays a c# beat with percussion mallet* *moriendo together with marimba* *wait 5" and proceed* *ppp*

M. *♩ = 68* *start after violin pizzicato note G* *ppp*

Vlc. *6*

Cl. *6*

M. *6*


Picc. 

H

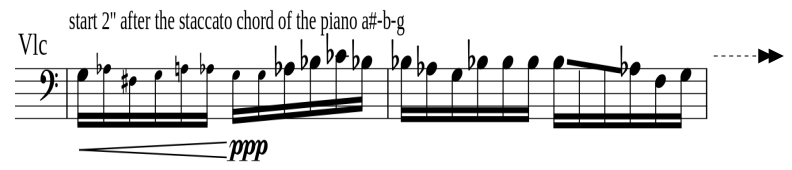
Tempo I

Pno. 

Vln. 
  
 Vla. 
  
 Vlc. 
  
 Cl. 
  
 Mrm. 

M 

M 

Vlc 

Picc.  $\overset{8}{\square}$  (30'')

Start 2'' after c-f-b chord in piano

*pppp*

**I**

>M, Picc 2''

8va

Pno. *mp* *p* *mp*

Vln. pizz *p*

Vla. pizz *p*

8va bassa

start immediately after c# chord in piano

Cl  $\text{♩} = 56$

*pppp* legato

M  $\text{♩} = 68$

start after high # in piano

*pppp*

M

stop when piano plays c-f-b chord

Vlc \*

Vlc

Vlc

stop when piano plays c-f-b chord

(repeat from \* if necessary)

8

Picc.

8va

32

Pno.

*mp*

*p*

3

Vln.

*arco*

*ppp*

Vla.

*arco*

*ppp*

Vlc.

*ppp*

Cl.

*scordatura*

*p*

*f*

Mrm.

*mf*



Picc.

Pno.

Vlc.

Vln. BR. FB.

Fast  $\text{♩} = 112$

Vla.

Vla.

Vla.

K

♩ = 68

Cl

Vla

Vlc

M

pause of 4" after piano and piccolo have ended their part

*ppp*  
very soft mallet

Cl

Vla

Vlc

M

not strictly synchronized with marimba

*ppp*

Cl

Vla

Vlc

M

*ppp*

with percussion mallet

con sord. *ppp*

moriendo with marimba